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For "The Friend."

tracts from Letters, &c., referring chiefly to Friends in America, during last century, with notes.

(Continued from page 133.)

The preceding letter appears to be one of the rliest preserved of a correspondence which as maintained by Samuel Fothergill, until ear the close of his life, with John Pemberton, nd his brothers Israel and James. Many ortions of this correspondence have been al-eady published in that valuable compilation, he Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill.* A few tters of this eminent minister remain in anuscript which it is proposed to offer in his series, together with some by Israel and ames Pemberton, in reply. The latter, refer-ing particularly to the situation of Friends this country during the eventful period rom 1756 to 1764, may be properly introduced fter a brief reference to the condition of pub-ic affairs at that time.

Samuel Fothergill continued to make his ome at Israel Pemberton's during his so-ourn in Philadelphia. Shortly before his rrival, Israel Pemberton had returned from ccompanying Daniel Stanton on a visit to Friends and others in New England, a jour-ey, the latter remarks in his Journal, "which early united our hearts to each other." In he early part of the Eleventh month, Samuel eft Philadelphia to visit the Southern Pro-inces. Israel had felt his mind drawn to ffer himself as his companion during a part t least of this journey; but had not informed im thereof distinctly until after his departure rom the city. In replying to his letter, Samuel Fothergill cautioned him against al-owing the feelings of personal friendship to in-luence him in his judgment, and informed him hat while his company would be very accept-able to him, and that he had an "oneness of heart" with him in the concern, yet he had felt "a secret restraint from much pressing," "that thou might more distinctly feel the opening and guidance of Best Wisdom, and see thy way for thyself." Israel Pemberton soon afterwards joined him in Virginia, and continued with him into North and South Carolina, and Georgia, returning to Phila-delphia after an absence of about four months.

A few weeks after their return to Philadelphia, Samuel Fothergill proceeded to New York, and Long Island, on his way to the more distant meetings of New England, having the company of John Pemberton as far as Flushing, of whom he wrote, "the more I know of that valuable youth, the more I love him."

The following letter appears to have been written to his late companion shortly after his return homewards:

Ponygansett, 23d of 6th mo. 1755.

Dear friend, John Pemberton,—Although my hopes of hearing from thee at Newport were disappointed, and I have very little material to communicate, yet thinking it would be agreeable to thee to hear from me, I sit down to let thee know I am through the continued help of gracious Providence sustained in good health, and ability renewed to get forwards with some good degree of peace—I think as much so since I came into New England as in any other part of my journey, although things are in various respects very low and distressing, yet Best Strength has been graciously near to help, and that sustains and comforts in drooping hours, and I am not without some hope there are a number yet hid hereaway who will arise and shake themselves, and put on beautiful garments, and promote the Lord's work; but they are not of the grey-headed, for the present professed workmen will never do the Lord's work and service to purpose; my hopes are strong for divers, and a concern for the revival of discipline seems spreading here, to stop the progress of hurtful things and liberties, which have eclipsed Zion's beauty.

The Lord of the harvest is raising up laborers in his vineyard, and employing them in various services. Oh! that such may wisely attend to the service required, that each in their own line of duty as evangelist, pastor, &c., may harmoniously labor for the promotion of the good of the whole.

I have had the satisfaction of receiving a large packet, by the way of Boston, from my dear wife and relatives in England, which brought me agreeable intelligence for the most part: one of my letters was dated the 18th of 4th mo: they came to my hand the 12th inst. I understand the distribution of those scurrilous pamphlets* hath given pleasure to your enemies and pain to your friends, who want the power to refute those clamors which are louder against you than perhaps you are apprized of, and I think requires speedy attention. I flattered myself with the hopes of some letters from some of my dear friends at Philadelphia, at least from thyself; but received not a scrip. I however retain the sentiments of pure friendship and allow more material concerns might prevent. My companion, W. L. [William Logan], is even beyond my hopes agreeable, in every respect, his conversation solid and weighty, and I hope he will both do and get good. Accept the tenders of true affection which likewise attends thy dear mother, my valuable friend Jonah Thompson, whose advice by William Logan I received and hope to practice, thy brother James and his family.

I am thy sincere friend,

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

On the same day Samuel Fothergill addressed an epistle to his friend Israel Pemberton, from which the following passages, expressing his earnest desires for his true welfare, and further establishment in the Truth, are extracted. These portions of this letter have been already printed.

From Samuel Fothergill to Israel Pemberton.

Ponygansett, 6th mo. 23d, 1755.

"Great is the work the Lord our God has begun, and is carrying on in the earth for the promotion of his own glory; and indeed, few are the faithful laborers in his harvest; though there are knees bowed before the Holy One of Israel, who will in due time be brought forth into the field, and strengthened to labor successfully in the Church of Christ. I think I see such a remnant lying almost out of sight in some parts of America, by and in whom God will arise and get himself a name. Unwearied are Satan's endeavors to hurt the service of such, and render the beginnings of the work upon them useless to themselves and others.

"I have often, dear Israel, remembered thee in a distinguished manner; being sensible the Lord of all power and wisdom would clothe with eminent qualifications for his service, in this thy day, in which the church has on her sable weeds, and her priests are in bitterness. He who is the giver of every excellent gift, hath endowed thee beyond many of thy cotemporaries, and I know he would bless thee in them to his own service and thy peace. The meekness of the lamb, the humility and abasedness of a disciple, add strength, beauty, and true weight to all labor in the Church of Christ. Oh, that thy spirit might be more and more seasoned and bowed with and by that power which alone sanctifies our all to God, and doeth his work and service. I have seen thee, dear friend, in the hidden conflict, and the struggle between the two opposite powers, and have sympathized with and for thee, when thou hast been bruised and hurt

* Republished in Friends' Library, vol. ix.

* Two political pamphlets are probably here referred to, entitled The Brief State of Pennsylvania, and a Brief View, &c., which were written by one of the Governor's party in Pennsylvania, in favor of warlike measures for the protection of the Province, and with the view of misrepresenting the principles and conduct of the Assembly before the ministry and people of England, where they were first published. Replies soon followed, in which the incorrectness of many of his statements, and the malicious motives of the author were pointed out. Friends in their official capacity do not appear to have taken notice of these nor of many other similar attacks made upon them in this and several succeeding years of political excitement.

by the prevalence of that which stands as an armed man in thy way to rest. I am sensible of thy secret bemoaning at times, when loss hath been sustained, and the renewal of holy [aid] reaches for thy help and recovery; I earnestly wish for thee as well as for myself, the thorough subjection of all within us to that abasing, humbling Hand, who prepares instruments for his service from the dust of Zion, and ordains praise out of the mouths of babes and sucklings. In the spreading of tender love, I could lay my hands under thy feet, if necessary, that thou might receive strength to reign in the Lamb's dominion over all which diminishes that excellent service thou might grow up in, for the revival and strengthening of the Lord's cause in thy generation. * * * Accept, dear friend, this salutation, the fruits of love unfeigned, in good part."

The following letter appears to have been an acknowledgment of the above.

Israel Pemberton to Samuel Fothergill.

7th mo. 1st, 1755.

To Samuel Fothergill,

Dear Friend,—My mind is daily led to follow thee with some degree of, I hope, a proper concern for thy preservation through the painful labor which infinite wisdom hath allotted thee; yet such hath been the fluctuating state of my agitated mind, that I could not write to thee with satisfaction to myself, or the prospect of affording any to thee, though I have not forgotten many motives which should engage one to repeat the expressions of that love and respect which proceed from the principles of true friendship. Could I have conveyed thee any intelligence from London and thereby relieved thee from the afflicting apprehensions thou wast under, I should not have delayed it, but I had not the opportunity of so pleasing a subject. I assure thee I was very sensibly affected with near sympathy for thee, and the more so as I perceived little consolation seemed to present from the prospect on thy way to and at Long Island; the account therefore of thy meeting at Newport some agreeable intelligence from home, was the more feelingly satisfactory, and I almost promised myself it would be the forerunner of a time accepted and a season in which gracious condescension would be extended; and as I now hear you have been favored with such a time, I am now desirous of being thankful for it, not being quite so insensible as to be devoid of receiving satisfaction in hearing of renewed visitations to others; but as I dare not say or scarce hope much for myself, I think it safest to endeavor after more silence than I have heretofore kept to, knowing that I have suffered for want of it, and if I were capable of as lively sensation as I have in time past had, the evidence of the clear sight thou hast had of my present state would be a considerable strength and consolation to me; yet I hope and desire thou mayest continue to remember me as I find thou hast done. I will endeavor to write to my cousin* who I think is in the way of receiving benefit which I hope he may retain and improve. Mother and my dear spouse, have been very poorly of late; they join with me in best wishes for you both, which are not less sincere than when I have been more able to express them than I am at present, being, though in much weakness, thy real obliged friend, I. P.

(To be continued.)

* William Logan, a son of James Logan, who was then travelling with Samuel Fothergill as his companion.

The Turtle.

There is a curious superstition current among the Indian philosophers that our earth is perched on the back of an elephant, which in its turn is supported by a tortoise. We may smile at this conceit as much as we choose, but looked at with candor, and from an Oriental point of view, it ceases to display much extravagance. The testimony of the rocks, which cannot err, assures us that the turtle is the oldest edible creature known, and being thus at the foundation, as it were, of human existence, it would naturally acquire a degree of importance in the eyes of the Bramin sages, sufficient to elevate it to the dignified position it occupies in Indian mythology. Fossil specimens of marine, fresh water, and land tortoises have been found in the upper strata of the chalk formation, and geological science points to the Triassic, or New Red Sandstone period, as an indication of the time when the turtle first appeared in the tropical seas and on the margins of rivers and lakes of a world which even then had seen countless ages. At that remote epoch no mammals or birds stalked upon or flew over the silent earth; they had not been called into being, but *plesiosauri* and *ichthyosauri* gambolled in the primæval oceans, while gigantic turtles and crocodiles wallowed and devoured each other amidst the steaming slime.

In Holland's "Plinie" it is stated that "there be found tortoises in the Indian Sea so great, that one only shell of them is sufficient for the roufe of a dwelling house. And among the islands, principally in the Red Sea, they use tortoise shells ordinarily for boats and wherries upon the water."

Dampier, in his voyages, published is 1867, mentions that "the Jamaica turtlers were in the habit of visiting certain keys in the West Indies with good success for turtle all the year long, and from thence bring most of their turtle, wherewith the market at Port Royal is served." Further on he corroborates the classic writer by the statement: "I heard of a monstrous green turtle once taken at Port Royal, in the Bay of Campeachy, that was four feet deep from the back to the belly, and the belly six feet broad. Captain Rocky's son, of about nine or ten years of age, went in it (meaning the shell) as in a boat, on board his father's ship about a quarter of a mile from the shore."

It appears that in 1633 there was a pet tortoise at Lambeth Palace, which was alive in 1753, regarding which a chronicler of the period, in language of regret, says: "Possibly the reptile might have been alive yet, had it not been for the negligence of the gardener causing its death."

But this venerable tortoise must yield the palm for age and importance to another, which is believed to have lived for two hundred and fifty years, and was the contemporary of no less than seven mitred bishops of Peterborough. It is mentioned in a document connected with the archives of Peterborough Cathedral, where its aliment was provided, and its dainty predilections amply cared for. The only restraint to which it was subjected was during the strawberry season, when it was attached to a tree by means of a perfor tion in its shell, so as to limit its ravag among the luscious fruit. Although its favo ite food consisted of strawberries and goos berries, it readily ate currants, rasps, pear peaches, nectarines, and the pulp of orange endive, green peas, and leeks, the flowers the dandelion, and lettuce leaves; but it u terly rejected asparagus, parsley, and spinac and could not be induced to touch anim food of any description whatever.

Whilst an esteemed article of food in trop cal countries from the earliest historic period it is only within the last one hundred an twenty years that turtle has found favor i England, and become the cherished luxury t aldermanic feasts.

In a compilation of voyages and trave selected from "Jobson's Golden Trade "Moore's Travels," and "Labat's Afriqu Occidentale," published in 1745, we find th following panegyric on turtle: "The flesh white, larded with a green fat, firm and we tasted, having this advantage over the fat all other animals, that it is not cloying or di agreeable, but may be eaten alone. The del cacy of the flesh makes it not fit for salting but when fresh, it is highly nourishing, an of so easy a digestion, that eat ever so muc it never incommodes you, being alike agree able, dress it which way you will. The bes piece is the belly, taking also the shell tha covers it with the thickness of two fingers the meat it contains. This they put in th oven whole, seasoning with lime-juice, sal pimento, and common pepper mixed wit cloves, and baked with a slow fire it make an excellent dish."

The Testudo family all possess the charac teristic of a coat of armor above and below which defends the creature from injury, an under which, except in one or two varieties the head, neck, tail, and feet may be with drawn. The upper shield is named the *carra pace*, and the under one the *plastron*, and it i worthy of note that the muscles of the fore legs and neck are not connected with the rib and spine like the arrangement in other four footed creatures, but are attached in a curiou manner beneath; so that Cuvier, from thi circumstance, and from the fact that the tor toise and turtle afford the earliest example of the skeleton being brought to the exterio of the body, bestowed the singular yet appro priate designation upon them of "inverte animals." In addition to this covering o mail, one interesting tortoise, the Pyxis o India and Madagascar, possesses lids of horn moving on leathery hinges, which effectually close up the apertures when the extremitie are retracted. The use of such an arrange ment in this particular instance is apparent when we recollect that in some of the Testud species, where the openings in the armor ar undefended, the animal is liable to be kille by a persevering foe like the jaguar, whic insinuates its paw within the shell, and scoop out the contents with its sharp claws. Bu where the defensive equipment is complete there is no method of getting at the flesh o the turtle available to any ordinary enemy except breaking the shell; a feat beyond th power of most quadrupeds, although men tioned in classic story as having been prac tised by certain enormous birds soaring to height, and dropping the reptile upon a con venient rock. Sidney Smith, writing of th "Cistuda Carolina," or American box tortoise

icitously remarks: "It need fear no enemy cept man and the boa constrictor, the former king him home and roasting him, and the ter swallowing him entire, and consuming m slowly in its interior, as the Court of ancery does a large estate." Covered with yielding armor, the act of respiration, as rformed by other animals, would be impos-le to most of the species, so that some ner method of breathing becomes necessary. cordingly, although the thorax is usually movable, by the play of the mouth, tongue, d nostrils, the necessary quantity of air is ced into the lungs.

In the Island of Ascension the well-known een turtle are caught in vast numbers be-een the months of February and July, and pt in tanks for the supply of ships during e remainder of the year. During this period e females swim ashore to deposit their eggs, hich are spherical, about the size of a tennis ll, and covered with a substance resembling mp parchment. The hatching of the young, d the dangers they have to encounter ere ey reach the sea, form quite a romance in tural history. Landing between the hours 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. the females crawl about o hundred yards above highwater mark, here they dig pits ten feet in diameter and ree feet in depth, in which they deposit m sixty to two hundred and fifty eggs, vering them up carefully with sand. At e expiry of ten weeks the eggs are hatched the solar rays, when the young break rough their shells, and working upwards, oceed directly towards the sea. It is dur-g this short journey that the juvenile turtle quently becomes the prey of man-of-war rds, ever on the alert, hovering over the s.

But the turtle of Ascension have reason to oice in a comparative immunity from foes hen contrasted with those of the Brazils, orida, West Indies, and Laccadive and Mal-ve Islands. There, huge alligators swallow m by hundreds as they issue from the egg, owling wood ibises watch for those that raggle along the beach, eagles and buzzards dge the main body to the water's edge; d, when a remnant has escaped, scarcely ve the individuals plunged into their new ment than rapacious fishes eagerly wait to vour them.—*Wm. Cochran, in Food Journal.*

For "The Friend."

The Way to Salvation.

The early experience of William Dewsbury full of instruction to those who have been wakened to see their need of a Saviour, and e earnestly inquiring how they may be freed m the burthen of sin, and brought into a ate of Divine acceptance.

He thus describes a visitation of Divine race with which he was favored when very ung in years. "About the time when I was ght years of age, the word of the Lord came me,—'I created thee for my glory;—an count thou must give me for all thy words d actions done in the body:' which word lightened my heart and opened in me the ok of conscience, wherein was written all at I had done ever since I had had any re-membrance. When I had read my condition, w I had lived without God, who had created e for his glory, the word of the Lord came to me,—'Shall the axe boast itself against m that heweth therewith, or shall the saw agnify itself against him that shaketh it? As if the staff should shake itself against him that lifteth it up, or the staff lift up itself as if it were no wood!' And by the power of the word of the Lord that spake in me, my understanding was enlightened, and my conscience bore witness that such was my condition. I had lifted up myself against the living God, in living without his fear, who created me to live in obedience to Him; I, on the contrary, had lived in disobedience until that day. Whereupon, deep sorrow seized on me, and I knew not what to do to get acquaintance with the God of my life."

Under these powerful impressions, William Dewsbury endeavored to alter the course of his life. He ceased from what he was now led to consider his vain conversation, in which he had hitherto lived; and became thoughtful and serious, far beyond his years. He began to read the Holy Scriptures and other books on religious subjects from his own choice, and at the same time to mourn and pray to God; although, as the account states, he had at that time received no clear understanding as to where He was to be found. It is evident, however, that the mind of this youth, under the quickening and heart-searching operations of divine grace, was wonderfully opened to the sight of his spiritual condition. With David, his soul was athirst for God, for the living God, and his cry, in effect was, "when shall I come and appear before God." It was in vain, that he diligently availed himself of such opportunities as were afforded him, of learning, through the public teachers of religion and other outward means, what he was thus anxious to know and to enjoy in himself. For if his own mind had been sufficiently prepared for the reception of such knowledge, the outward and carnal views of that class of persons were not calculated to gratify his searching spirit.

Being thus thoroughly aroused, he heard of a people called Puritans, near Leeds, thirty miles from the place of his birth, who were said to fear the Lord, and to walk with greater strictness of religious profession than many with whom he had been acquainted. Such was his hunger and thirst after righteousness, that he had no rest in his spirit, until his parents (his mother having I suppose married again) had succeeded in procuring a place there for him; not at all regarding the nature of his employment, "if," says he, "I might be among those who feared the living God; and thus become acquainted with the God of my life, who created me for himself."

He was accordingly bound apprentice to a cloth weaver at Holdbeck near Leeds, who proved to be a very sharp master: but the Lord enabled him with much patience to endure his trials, attended as they were by a considerable portion of ill health, until the period of his apprenticeship was nearly expired. In the mean time, he continued to use all diligence in seeking that knowledge for which his soul was greatly athirst, and for want of which he suffered much distress of mind. He attended assiduously at the preaching of all the chief teachers of religion in the neighborhood, wrote down their sermons in short hand, and went afterwards to their houses to discourse with them, that if possible he might gain some satisfaction as to the subject of his anxiety.

"But," he adds, "I met with none who could tell me what God had done for their souls, in redeeming them from the body of sin, which I groaned under, and which separated me from the presence of God."

When, after diligent search among the Puritans, he was unable to find any who could apply a remedy to his spiritual malady, he made his case known to such as were esteemed in the world as the most experienced ministers and professors; and inquired of them what he should do to be saved. But they also proved to be physicians of no value, mere ministers of the letter. They told him to believe in the name of Christ and to apply the promises, but to wait for the revelation of Jesus Christ in his own heart, they never counselled him; and it only added to his sorrow to be thus urged to believe in Christ, when neither he at that time, nor his advisers, knew where He was to be found, nor how believed in to the saving of the soul.

After long seeking in vain for help from blind leaders, he says: "The Lord discovered to me, that his love could not be attained to by anything I could do in any of these outward observations; and in all these turnings in my carnal wisdom, while seeking the kingdom of God without, thither the flaming sword turned, to keep the way of the tree of life, fenced me from it, cut me down, rent all my coverings, and destroyed that mind which thus looked out to find the kingdom of heaven. Then, my mind was turned within by the power of the Lord, to wait in his counsel, the light in my conscience, to hear what the Lord would say."

Unreservedly casting himself upon the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, and yielding all up to His disposal, he was favored in the secret of his soul with a clear evidence, that there was free redemption laid up for him in the Lord Jesus, and encouragement was ministered even in this condemned state, to wait for His coming, who, "in the appointed time of the Father," says he, "appeared to my soul, as the lightnings from the east to the west, and my dead soul heard his voice, and by his voice was made to live, who created me to a lively hope, and sealed me up in the everlasting covenant of life with his blood. Then I witnessed the wages of sin to be death, and the gift of God eternal life through Jesus Christ, my Lord."

There are many in this day who are ready to say to the awakened sinner, "Believe in the name of Christ and apply the promises;" but who fail to point out where He is to be found, and how believed in to the saving of the soul. May all such listen to the language of this well-instructed scribe, who thus writes:

"And this I declare to all the inhabitants of England, and to all that dwell upon the earth, that God alone is the teacher of his people. He hath given to every one a measure of grace, which is the light that comes from Christ. It checks and reproves for sin, in the secret of the heart and conscience. All who wait in that light, which comes from Christ, and which is the free grace of God, for the power of Jesus Christ to destroy sin and to guide them in obedience to the light, shall come to know the only true God and Father of light in Christ Jesus, who is the way to him. And this I witness to all the sons of men, that I came not to the knowledge of eternal life by the letter of the Scripture, nor by hearing men speak of the name of God. I came to the true knowledge of the Scriptures and the eternal rest which they testify of in Christ, by the inspiration of the spirit

of Jesus, the lion of the tribe of Judah, who alone is found worthy to open the seals of the book."

Selected.

EVENING HYMN.

Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if thou be near;
Oh! may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide thee from thy servant's eyes!

When the soft dews of kindly sleep
My wearied eyelids gently steep,
Be my last thought: How sweet to rest
For ever on my Saviour's breast!

Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without thee I cannot live!
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For without thee I dare not die.

Thou framer of the light and dark,
Steer through the tempest thine own ark!
Amid the howling, mighty sea,
We are in port if we have thee.

Oh! by thine own sad burthen, borne
So meekly up the hill of scorn,
Teach thou thy priests their daily cross,
To bear as thine, nor count it loss!

If some poor wandering child of thine
Have spurned to-day the voice divine;
Now, Lord, the gracious work begin;
Let him no more lie down in sin!

Watch by the sick—enrich the poor
With blessings from thy boundless store!
Be every mourner's sleep to-night
Like infant's slumber, pure and light!

Come near and bless us when we wake,
Ere through the world our way we take,
Till, in the ocean of thy love,
We lose ourselves in heaven above!

Keble.

Selected.

THE PETRIFIED FERN.

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern leaf, green and slender—
Veining delicate, and fibres tender—
Waving, when the wind crept down so low;
Rushes tall, and moss, and grass grew round it,
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,
Drops of dew stole in, by night, and crowned it,
But no foot of man e'er trod that way;
Earth was young, and keeping holiday.

Monster fishes swam the silent main,
Stately forests waved their giant branches,
Mountains hurled their snowy avalanches,
Mammoth creatures stalked across the plain;
Nature revelled in grand mysteries,
But the little fern was not of these,
Did not number with the hills and trees;
Only grew and waved, its sweet wild way,—
No one came to note it, day by day.

Earth, one time, put on a frolic mood,
Heaved the rocks, and changed the mighty motion
Of the deep, strong currents of the ocean,
Moved the plain, and shook the haughty wood,
Crushed the little fern in soft, moist clay,
Covered it, and hid it safe away;
Oh, the long, long centuries since that day!
Oh, the agony! Oh, life's bitter cost,
Since that useless little fern was lost!

Useless? Lost? There came a thoughtful man,
Searching Nature's secrets, far and deep;
From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone, o'er which there ran
Fairy pencillings, a quaint design,
Veinings, leafage, fibres clear and fine,
And the fern's life lay in every line!
So, I think, God hides some souls away,
Sweetly to surprise us, the last day.

Public Opinion.

Visit to a Coral Reef.—On the 1st August we anchored at the edge of an extensive coral reef, marked on the charts as Fiery Cross Reef, from the circumstance of the ship "Fiery Cross" having been wrecked thereon. The surface of the sea was perfectly smooth and glass-like, so that at the depth of 60 or 70 feet we could see the anchor lying at the bottom among blocks of coral as distinctly as if it had been but six feet from the surface. Never to be forgotten is my first ramble over this coral reef on such an afternoon. Taking a boat, with a couple of rowers, I left the ship and steered in search of the shallowest portions of the coral-strewn sea. A short row brought us upon a two-fathom patch, over which I allowed the boat to drift slowly; and leaning over the side and looking down into the mirror-like sea I could admire at leisure the wonderful sight, undistorted as it was by the slightest ripple. Glorious masses of living coral strewed the bottom: immense globular madrepores—vast overhanging mushroom-shaped expansions, complicated ramifications of interweaving branches, mingled with smaller and more delicate species—round, finger-shaped, horn-like and umbrella-form—lay in wondrous confusion; and these painted with every shade of delicate and brilliant coloring—grass-green, deep blue, bright yellow, pure white, rich buff, and more sober brown—altogether forming a kaleidoscopic effect of form and color unequalled by anything I had ever beheld. Here and there was a large clam shell (Chama) wedged in between masses of coral, the gaping, zigzag mouth covered with the projecting mantle of the deepest prussian blue; beds of dark purple, long-spined Echini, and the thick black bodies of sea-cucumbers (Holothuriæ) varied the aspect of the sea bottom. In and out of these coral groves, like gorgeous birds in a forest of trees, swarm the most beautifully-colored and grotesque fishes, some of an intense blue, others bright red, others yellow, black, salmon-colored, and every color of the rainbow, curiously barred and banded and bearded, swarming everywhere in little shoals which usually included the same species, though every moment new species, more striking than the last, came into view. Some, like the little yellow chætodons, roamed about singly; others, in large shoals; some were of considerable size, and seemed to suck in the little ones like motes in the water; and in an interval a small shark, about ten feet long, swam leisurely past. A baited hook hanging over the stern attracted several species, which nibbled harmlessly at it; while many others paid no attention to it; and it is somewhat singular that although I took several, they were all of one out of the numerous species which were gliding in and out of the sheltering branches of coral. At the same time, from the ship, several large fishes, known to the sailors as *snappers*, were taken—bright red, with large scales, hard fins, and several sharp teeth; but, according to usual experience, these could only be captured in the first half hour or so after the ship had come to an anchor.

On subsequent occasions a ripple upon the surface of the water destroyed the great charm of the reef as I have thus faintly described it. With the aid of the water-glass, however (a long tube with a thick piece of glass let into the lower end), this difficulty was in a great measure obviated. The reef proved to be very extensive; but in most parts not less than two fathoms under water, and in no part awash. On one of the shallowest patches, three miles from our anchorage, were the timbers of a wrecked ship, the "Meerschaum," her iron stanchions sticking several feet out of the water, and visible as a landmark for a considerable distance.

Before leaving Fiery Cross Reef, however, I found a tract which was not more than three or four feet under water, and only sparsely covered with coral. Here, accordingly, having taken a boat with a couple of Malays, I jumped overboard, and, in spite of sharks, waded about breast, and even neck, high.

The Malays at once commenced wrenching out the great clams, which they called *chama*, avowing that they would make excellent curry; but when I directed their attention to the numerous black Holothuriæ which lay scattered about in profusion, they replied, "Chináman eat Trepang, Malayu no." I collected some, however, and found upon them numerous Stilifers. Echinoderms were, however, few. There were no starfishes; but a delicate, long-spined Echinus (Calamaris annulata), which moved very nimbly by means of attenuated suckers, so as to elude capture by creeping into crevices from which it was impossible to dislodge it without breaking the tender, barred spines. It was not easy to touch the spines of this species ever so lightly without being wounded. Even when carefully approaching them I have found the spines sticking into my hand; and I was almost persuaded that they had the power of ejecting some portion of the spine as a means of defence—a persuasion which I afterwards found amounted to a belief in the minds of some who had met with this species upon the reefs of Labuan, where it also occurs.

But by far the most remarkable circumstance I met with on the Fiery Cross Reef was the discovery of some Actiniæ of enormous size, and of habits no less novel than striking. I observed in a shallow spot a large and beautiful convoluted mass, of a deep blue color, which, situated as it was in the midst of colored corals, I at first supposed to be also a coral. Its singular appearance, however, induced me to feel it, when the peculiar tenacious touch of a sea-anemone made me rapidly withdraw my hand, to which adhered some shreds of its blue tentacles. I then perceived that it was an immense Actinia, which, when expanded, measured fully two feet in diameter. The tentacles were small, simple, and very numerous, of a deep blue color; and the margin of the tentacular ridge was broad and rounded, and folded in thick convolutions which concealed the entrance to the digestive cavity.

While standing in the water, breast high, admiring this splendid zoophyte, I noticed a very pretty little fish which hovered in the water close by, and nearly over the anemone. This fish was six inches long, the head bright orange, and the body vertically banded with broad rings of opaque white and orange alternately, three bands of each. As the fish remained stationary, and did not appear to be alarmed at my movements, I made several attempts to catch it; but it always eluded my efforts—not darting away, however, as might be expected, but always returning presently to the same spot. Wandering about in search of shells and animals, I visited from time to time the place where the anemone was fixed, and each time, in spite of all my disturbance of it, I found the little fish there also. The singular persistence of the fish to the same spot, and to the close vicinity of the great anemone, aroused in me strong suspicions

existence of some connection between
m.
These suspicions were subsequently veri-
l; for on the reefs of Pulo Pappan, near
island of Labuan, in company with Mr.
w, we met with more than one specimen
this gigantic sea-anemone, and the fish, so
mistakeable in its appearance when once
n, again in its neighborhood. Raking about
th a stick in the body of the anemone, no
s than six fishes of the same species, and of
rious sizes, were by degrees dislodged from
cavity of the zoophyte, not swiming away
l escaping immediately, but easily secured
their exit by means of a small hand-net.
us the connection existing between the fish
l the anemone was demonstrated, though
at is the nature and object of that connec-
n yet remains to be proved.
There are at least two species of these ane-
ne-inhabiting fish; and a second species of
same genus differs from that just described
having black and cream-colored vertical
nds, instead of orange and white. Such a
I have seen, evidently related to the first-
ntioned, living in a tub which did duty for
aquarium, in the possession of Mr. Low, at
buan, and which had been obtained from
at was probably a second species of fish-
ltering anemone. This fish was remark-
ly lively and amusing, and of a disposition
an only describe as *knowing;* and lived in
od health in this tub for several months—
proof that the connection between these
imals, whatever its nature, is not absolutely
ential for the fish at least.—*Collingwood.*

The Walk of Faith.—This walk by faith
kes in all the minute circumstances of every
y's history; a walking every step by faith,
ooking above trials, above necessities, above
rplexities, above improbabilities, above im-
ssibilities, above all second causes, and, in
e face of difficulties and discouragements,
ing forward, leaning upon God. If the
rd were to roll the Red Sea before us, and
arshal the Egyptians behind us, and thus
mming us in on every side, should yet bid
advance, it would be the duty and the
ivilege of faith instantly to obey; believing
at, ere our feet touched the water, God, in
r extremity, would divide the sea and take
dry-shod over it. This is the only holy
d happy life of a believer; if he for a mo-
ent leave the path, and attempt to walk by
ght, difficulties will throng around him,
oubles will multiply, the smallest trials will
come heavy crosses, temptations to depart
om the single and upright path will increase
number and power.—*Mary Winslow.*

The Outlook in Europe.—The editor of the
issionary Herald, in looking over Europe,
justly grieved at the spread of rationalism
d materialism there, but finds cause for
atitude in the awaking of evangelical men
the dangers of the situation, in the blows
e Papacy is receiving, the infatuation it
ows in its counsels, and in the judgment
Germany on the Jesuits. He says:—
"The time is teeming with events. The
cent decision in the highest courts of Great
ritian, giving free range to ritualism within
e Established Church, must lead to a
orough sifting in that body, that cannot
t be for the interests of the evangelical
use. In Germany the air is rife with the
mors of a pending religious revolution.
The marriage of Father Hyacinthe may precipitate the movements of the Old Catholic party, and lead to a reconstruction of a portion of the Romish Church. The Evangelical Society of Geneva finds much encouragement to push forward its work in the south of France. The thousands of Bibles and other religious works distributed among the French soldiers driven into Switzerland during the late war, are securing a cordial welcome to evangelists in many a home. The suppression of the Carlist movement in Spain is another triumph of religious liberty in that land, and renders more secure the opportunities now enjoyed for the free dissemination of the truth, despite the bitter opposition and the unscrupulous means used to hinder the work, on the part of the Romish priesthood. Italy enjoys a religious liberty second to that of no country in Europe; and nothing but a spirit of love, sympathy, and cordial co-operation among the friends of the gospel in that country seems to be required for the advance of evangelical sentiment."

Selected.

Concerning Perfection.

Since we have placed justification in the revelation of Jesus Christ formed and brought forth in the heart, there working his works of righteousness, and bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit, the question is, how far He may prevail in us while we are in this life, or we over our soul's enemies, in and by His strength? Those that plead for justification wholly without them, merely by imputative righteousness, denying the necessity of being clothed with real and inward righteousness, do consequently affirm, "That it is impossible for a man, even the best of men, to be free of sin in this life, which, they say, no man ever was; but on the contrary, that none can, neither of himself, nor by any grace received in this life (O wicked saying against the power of God's grace) keep the commandments of God perfectly; but that every man doth break the commandments in thought, word and deed;" whence they also affirm, "That the very best actions of the saints, their prayers, their worships, are impure and polluted." We on the contrary, though we freely acknowledge this of the natural fallen man, in his first state, whatever his profession or pretence may be, so long as he is unconverted and unregenerate, yet we do believe, that to those in whom Christ comes to be formed, and the new man brought forth, and born of the incorruptible seed, (as that birth, and man in union therewith naturally doeth the will of God) it is possible so far to keep to it, as not to be found daily transgressors of the law of God. Let it be considered:

That we place not this possibility in man's own will and capacity, as he is a man, the son of fallen Adam, or as he is in his natural state, however wise or knowing, or however much endued with a notional and literal knowledge of Christ, thereby endeavoring a conformity to the letter of the law, as it is outward.

That we attribute it wholly to man, as he is born again, renewed in his mind, raised by Christ, knowing Christ alive, reigning and ruling in him, and guiding and leading him by his spirit, and revealing in him the law of the Spirit of life; which not only manifests and reproves sin, but also gives power to come out of it.

That by this we understand not such a perfection as may not daily admit of a growth, and consequently mean not as if we were to be as pure, holy, and perfect as God in his divine attributes of wisdom, knowledge and purity; but only a perfection proportionable and answerable to man's measure, whereby we are kept from transgressing the law of God, and enabled to answer what he requires of us; even as he that improved his two talents so as to make four of them, perfected his work, and was so accepted of his Lord as to be called a good and faithful servant, nothing less than he that made his five ten. Even as a little gold is perfect gold in its kind, as well as a great mass, and a child hath a perfect body as well as a man, though it daily grow more and more. Thus Christ is said, Luke ii. 52, to have increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man; though before that time he had never sinned, and was no doubt perfect, in a true and proper sense.

Though a man may witness this for a season, and therefore all ought to press after it; yet we do not affirm but those that have attained it in a measure may, by the wiles and temptations of the enemy, fall into iniquity, and lose it sometimes, if they be not watchful, and do not diligently attend to that of God in the heart. And we doubt not but many good and holy men, who have arrived to everlasting life, have had divers ebbings and flowings of this kind; for though every sin weakens a man in his spiritual condition, yet it doth not so as to destroy him altogether, or render him uncapable of rising again.

Though I affirm, that after a man hath arrived at such a state, in which he may be able not to sin, yet he may sin: nevertheless, I will not affirm that a state is not attainable in this life, in which to do righteousness may be so natural to the regenerate soul, that in the stability of that condition he cannot sin. Others may speak more certainly of this state, if they have arrived at it. With respect to myself, I speak modestly, because I ingenuously confess that I have not yet attained it; but I cannot deny that there is such a state, as it seems to be so clearly asserted by the apostle, 1 John, iii. 9. Whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God.—*R. Barclay.*

Immense Wheat Farms.—There are three wheat farms in the San Joaquin Valley, with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 acres, and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of 40 bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to 60 bushels. The product of this farm for the present year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is 17 miles long. At the season of plowing, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang plows, each gang having four plows—or forty horses with as many plows were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers. It would require over forty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the

sacks required would make a large hole in the surplus money of most farmers. We have not the figures for the product of the other two farms; but presume that the average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must remain over as dead capital, or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.—*Bulletin.*

Sea-Weeds.

The dry land develops the most exuberant vegetation on the lowest grounds, the plains and deep valleys, and the size and multiplicity of plants gradually diminish as we ascend the higher mountain regions, until at last merely naked or snow covered rocks raise their barren pinnacles to the skies: but the contrary takes place in the realms of ocean; for here the greater depths are completely denuded of vegetation, and it is only within 600 or 800 feet from the surface that the calcareous nullipores begin to cover the sea-bottom, as mosses and lichens clothe the lofty mountain tops. Gradually corallines and a few algæ associate with them, until finally about 80 or 100 feet from the surface begins the rich vegetable zone which encircles the margin of the sea. The plants of which it is composed do not indeed attain the same high degree of development as those of the dry land, being deprived of the beauties of flower and fruit; but as the earth at different heights and latitudes constantly changes her verdant robe, and raises our highest admiration by the endless variety of her ornaments, thus also the forms of the sea-plants change, whether we descend from the brink of ocean to a greater depth, or wander along the coast from one sea to another; and their delicate fronds are as remarkable for beauty of color and elegance of outline, as the leaves of terrestrial vegetation.

The difference of the mediums in which sea-plants exist naturally require a different mode of nourishment, the former principally using their roots to extract from a varying soil the substances necessary for their perfect growth, while the latter absorb nourishment through their entire surface from the surrounding waters, and use their roots chiefly as hold-fasts.

The constituent parts of the soil are of the greatest importance to land-plants, to whose organization they are made to contribute, while to the sea-plant it is generally indifferent whether the ground to which it is attached be granite, chalk, slate or sand-stone, provided only its roots find a safe anchorage.

Flat, rocky coasts, not too much exposed to the swell of the waves, and interspersed with dark pools in which the water is constantly retained, are thus the favorite abode of most algæ, while a loose, sandy sea-bottom is generally as poor in vegetation as the Arabian desert.

But even a sandy shore's extensive submarine meadows are frequently formed by the grass wrack, whose creeping stems, rooting at the joints and extending to a considerable depth in the sand, are admirably adapted for securing a firm position on the loose ground. Its long riband-like leaves, of a brilliant and glossy green, wave freely in the water, and afford shelter and nourishment to numerous marine animals and plants. In the tropical seas it forms the submarine meadows on which the turtles graze, and in the north of Europe it is used for the manufacture of cheap bedding. It also furnishes an excellent material for packing brittle ware.

Sea-weeds are usually classed in three great groups, green, olive-colored and red, and these again are sub-divided into numerous families, genera, and species.

On the British coasts alone about 400 different species are found, and hence we may form some idea of the riches of the submarine flora. Thousands of algæ are known and classified, but no doubt as many more at least still wait for their botanical names, and have never yet been seen by human eye.

The *green* sea-weeds, or chlorospermæ, generally occur near high-water mark, and love to lead an amphibious life, half in the air and half in salt-water. The delicate enteromorphæ, similar to threads of fine silk, and the broad, brilliant ulvæ, which frequently cover the smooth boulders with a glossy vesture of lively green, belong to this class. Many of them are remarkable for their wide geographical distribution. Thus some of those found on the English shores thrive also in the cold waters of the Arctic Sea, fringe the shores of the tropical ocean, and project into the southern hemisphere as far as the desolate lands of Terra del Fuego. But few animals or plants possess so pliable a nature, and such adaptability to the most various climates.

The *Olive-colored* group of sea-weeds or melanospermæ, plays a much more considerable part in the economy of the ocean. The common fuci, which in the ebbing of the tide impart to the shore cliffs their peculiar dingy color, belong to this class; as well as the mighty laminariæ, which about the level of low-water, and one or two fathoms below that limit, fringe the rocky shore with a broad belt of luxuriant vegetation.

The first olive-colored sea-weed we meet with on the receding of the flood is the small and slender *Fucus candiculatus*, easily known by its narrow ground stems and branches, and the absence of air vessels. Then follows *Fucus nodosus*, a larger species, with tough, thong-like stem, expanding at intervals into knob-like air vessels, and covered in winter and spring with bright yellow berries. Along with it we find the gregarious *Fucus vesiculosus*, with its forked leaf traversed by a midrib, and covered with numerous air vessels situated in pairs at each side of the rib. Finally, about the level of half-tide, a fourth species of fucus appears, *Fucus serratus*, distinguished from all the rest by its toothed margin and the absence of air vessels.

These four species generally occupy the littoral zone of our sea-girt isle, being found in greatest abundance on flat rocky shores, particularly on the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland, where they used formerly to be burnt in large quantities for the manufacture of kelp or carbonate of soda, which is now obtained by a less expensive process. In Arcadia alone more than 20,000 persons were employed during the whole summer in the collection and incineration of sea-weeds, a valuable resource for the poverty stricken islanders, of which they have been deprived by the progress of chemical science.

The fuci are, however, still largely used, either burnt or in a fermented state, as a valuable manure for green crops. Thus every year several small vessels are sent from Jersey to the coast of Brittany to fetch cargoes of sea-weeds for the farmers of that island.

The largest of indigenous sea-weeds are t *Laminăna sacchirina* and *digitatata*, or t sugary and ferigena oar-weeds. Their sto woody stems, and broad tough glossy leav of dark olive-green, often twelve or fourte feet long, must be familiar to every one wh has sojourned on the coast. When gliding ov their submerged groves in a boat, their gre fronds floating like streamers in the wat afford the interesting spectacle of a dense su marine thicket, through whose palm-like to the fishes swim in and out, emulating in a tivity the birds of our forests.

But our native oar-weeds, large as the seem with regard to the other fuci amor which they grow, are mere pigmies whe compared with the gigantic species whic occur in the colder seas.

None of the members of this family gro in the tropical waters, but they extend to th utmost polar limits, and seem to increase i size and multiplicity of form as they advanc to the higher latitudes. The northern hem isphere has generally different genera fro the southern. To the former belong the g gantic alarias with their often forty feet lon fronds, the singularly perforated Thalass phyta, and the far-spreading Nereocyst which is only found in the Northern Pacific while the genera Macrocystis and Lesson are denizens of the Southern Ocean.

In the numerous channels and bays Terra del Fuego, the enormous and singul *Macrocystis* pyriferne is found in such incred ble masses as to excite the astonishment every traveller. "On every rock," says Da win, "the plant grows from low water mar to a great depth, both on the outer coast an within the channels. I believe, during th voyages of the Adventure and Beagle, no one rock near the surface was discovere which was not buried by this floating weed The good service it thus affords to vessel navigating near this stormy land is eviden and it certainly has saved many a one fro being wrecked. I know few things more su prising than to see this plant growing an flourishing amidst those great breakers of th western ocean, which no mass of rock, let i be ever so hard, can long resist. The stem i round, slimy, and smooth, and seldom has diameter of so much as an inch. A few take together are sufficiently strong to support th weight of the large loose stones to which i the inland channels they grow attached; an some of those stones are so heavy, that whe drawn to the surface they can scarcely b lifted into a boat by one person."

(To be concluded.)

Contentment.—Were it not that God sup ports me, and by his Omnipotent goodnes often totally suspends all sense of worldl things, I could not sustain the weight many days, perhaps hours. But even in this lo ebb of fortune I am not without some kin interval. * * * Upon the best observation could ever make, I am induced to believe tha it is much easier to be contented withou riches than with them. It is so natural for rich man to make his gold his god; for what ever a person loves most, that thing, be i what it will, he will certainly make his god It is so difficult not to trust in it, not to de pend on it for support and happiness, that do not know one rich man in the world with whom I would exchange conditions.—*Th Mother of the Wesleys.*

The Mounds of Nineveh.—The Bible has le us familiar with the wars of Sennarib against Israel and Judah; the capture heir cities; the long and obstinate siege of hish, during which Sennacherib extorted n Hezekiah thirty talents of gold and three dred talents of silver; that he sent forces take Jerusalem, where one hundred and ity thousand were destroyed in one night "the angel of the Lord;" and that Sennarib, returning to Nineveh, was slain by his sons while worshipping the very idol he trusted in.

Twenty-five centuries have passed. The ver of Nineveh has disappeared; its walls temples have been destroyed; not even a age bears the name once so famous; and dels denied that Nineveh had ever existed, called the Scripture narrative a fiction.

ut the mounds of ruins are now excavated; remains of buried palaces explored. Their ls are found to have been formed of large e tablets, covered with historical and er inscriptions. The key to decipher many hese inscriptions has been discovered, and e ancient records confirm the Scripture.

ver one highly-finished bas-relief repreing the king on his throne in state, with officers around him, and many prisoners re him, some of them in the hands of rmentors," is this inscription: "Sennarib the mighty king, king of the country he Assyrians, sitting on the throne of gment at the gate of the city of Lachisha. ve permission for its slaughter."

nother tablet says, "Because Hezekiah, g of Judah, did not submit to my yoke, y-six of his strong-fenced cities, and innuable smaller towns which depended on m, I took and plundered. But I left(!) to Jerusalem his capital city." The record speaks of having exacted of him thirty nts of gold and eight hundred talents of r, including, perhaps, the spoils of the r cities of Judah.

these stone tablets had remained exposed he weather, they would have perished ago; but a sudden and overwhelming lation entombed, and thus guarded them. le did Sennacherib imagine that his hty capital would be obliterated, as the phets foretold it should be; still less, that own stone memorials of his exploits in ea should, after so many centuries, reap-, to prove the divinity of the God whom lefied, and the vanity of the idol he worped.

Antiquities of Alaska.—Dr. W. H. Dall, of United States Coast Survey, recently read re the California Academy of Sciences a y interesting paper relative to his recent overies of antiquities on the island of Unka. The first traces of humanity were d by him while excavating for a signal, on further search he unearthed, in a nd on the northern end of the island, ral ancient Aleutian huts or houses, in ch he found three human skeletons in a e of perfect preservation. The bodies e found doubled up, after the custom of Aleutians, and were in a separate comment, peculiarly constructed, and exactly the tombs made by the Aleutians of the ent time.

umerous articles, such as lamps, stone es, bone spoons, arrowheads, etc., were d near these skeletons. The remains of seven villages were subsequently unearthed. The method of burial practised by these people is described as follows:

"In certain places at the foot of overhanging cliffs a wall has been built up until the rock above has been reached, and outside a bank of earth or turf covered this wall. In the space inside the debris had been removed, and in this space, on a layer of small sticks of driftwood, the bodies had been laid one above the other. In one case I found six skeletons, one above the other, separated only by the layers of sticks and a piece of grass matting similar to that still manufactured by the natives of Unalaska. In another place I found a small case, about twenty feet in diameter, through the crevices of which water was dripping. In this I found the remains of seven human skeletons arranged around the sides of the case."

In this tomb a female skeleton was found, together with a large collection of needles, made from the wing-bones of birds, awls and other objects of household use. In the caves used for burial were also found several carvings, and sometimes the bodies, placed in natural attitudes, were covered entirely with carved wooden armor, or placed in a miniature canoe or bidarka, armed as if hunting, or holding a paddle. Women were represented as if sewing, dressing skins, or nursing their infants; old men as if beating their drums, as they do during the winter dances in Esquimaux villages to this day.

"It is doubtful if any man could by possibility do his noblest, or think his deepest, without a preparation of suffering."

THE FRIEND.

TWELFTH MONTH 21, 1872.

One of the most satisfactory items in the message of President Grant at the opening of the present session of Congress, is that in reference to the successful result of the arbitration, agreed upon in the treaty made at Washington between Great Britain and the United States. When the treaty was first published it was cause for congratulation to every christian philanthropist that the two parties holding antagonistic relations to each other, had been willing to adopt so just and so rational a mode for investigating and settling disputes and differences, which, it had long been feared by the good and wise in both nations, would be made use of by the indiscreet and evil-disposed to involve the two countries in war, and consequent suffering and loss. The first glow of pleasure was, however, in some measure, dampened, when it was found there was a serious misunderstanding between the two governments as to the points in dispute, which the treaty had provided should be submitted to the arbitrators; giving rise to conflicting statements and excited discussion prior to the meeting of the Joint High Commission; more especially involving the extent of the authority conferred on it to investigate the full amount of the damages alleged to have been inflicted by one party on the other.

At one time the ground occupied by the two litigants was so wide apart, and the irritating controversy stirred up, so complicated the whole subject, that they seemed likely to defeat the object of the wise negotiation altogether, and to leave the two governments in a much worse position than when it began. But it was gratifying to observe during the progress of this latter controversy, that the statesmen whose duty it was to conduct the correspondence and, if possible, to disentangle the new complication, evidently shrunk from everything that appeared calculated to preclude a peaceful solution of the difficulty. National prejudice and party animosity were not lacking in their efforts, on both sides of the Atlantic, to goad into expressions or acts that would hardly fail to kindle the passions of the populace, so that amid the unreasoning excitement, the high-born offspring of justice and peace might prove a failure and a shame.

Although neither party would withdraw the interpretation it gave to the words in the first clause of the treaty, "to refer *all* the claims, generically known as the *Alabama* claims," and England declared that if her understanding of the words was not complied with, she would withdraw from the tribunal of arbitration; yet when the High Commission met and was duly organized, both presented their respective statements of the case in dispute, and the grounds on which their claims were individually based, and the first decision of the Tribunal being in favor of excluding constructive damages,—which Great Britain had refused to have adjudicated—the case went forward harmoniously; the grave questions of international law and governmental duties were discussed with dignity and commanding intelligence, and finally an award given, clear and explicit in its reasoning and conclusions, acceptable to both litigants, and crowning this unexampled appeal to justice and reason in friendly council, with complete success.

We know so little of the financial statistics of the naval losses inflicted by the rebel cruisers, and are so ignorant of the laws governing belligerents in estimating compensation for robbery and wanton destruction of property, that we are altogether unable to form an opinion whether the sum of $15,500,000 should be considered a large or a small indemnification for the injury sustained; but when we put it in comparison with the incalculable millions which it would have cost each nation, had the arbitrament of the dispute been the sword instead of reason and right, the sum dwindles into utter insignificance.

We look upon the example that has been thus set, and the triumph of the principles of peace in the successful issue of the labors of the Joint High Commission at Geneva, as fraught with elements of greater good to mankind at large, than can be estimated in calculations of dollars and cents. It is the nearest approach the world has yet seen, to a consummation of the labors and hopes of many of its best philanthropists; the recognition by two great and powerful nations of the competency of an impartial court, to settle national quarrels, in accordance with principles of equity and admitted international law. The origin of the dispute between the parties, the aggravating circumstances which complicated its merits as it advanced from stage to stage, and the difficulties that almost necessarily attended the negotiation of so important an initial experiment, all make it a precedent of immeasurable value, for the fu-

ture application of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of national controversies.

Hardly another case can occur in which the elements of final failure in peaceful negotiation will be more numerous or more potent than in this which has so happily resulted in the peaceful adjustment of all the questions in contention, and restoring confidence and goodwill between two great peoples. Between no two nations has there been longer continued jealousy, or more grating records of supposed wrongs and insults treasured up. Each was conscious of enormous strength, which it believed the other did not and could not correctly measure, and both had again and again declared that a time would come when a trial must be made which could do the other the more harm, and thus prove its superiority. The questions involved, growing out, as they did, of the Southern rebellion, were preëminently calculated to arouse and inflame the passions whence war springs, and indiscreet or evilminded speakers and writers on both sides had labored to convince the people, often in violent and exasperating language, that points of national honor were at stake which dare not be compromised, and which could not be rightly settled in any other way than by blood. Yet these two great nations were not afraid to submit themselves, their alleged wrongs and claims, and the duties imposed on them by international law, to the quiet investigation and judgment of five distinguished statesmen, pledging to each other their national faith and honor to abide by their decision, whatever it might be.

Truly these considerations clothe the event with an importance and significance as an example to other governments, that may warrant our considering it as marking an epoch in the progress of christian civilization. President Grant, a year ago, in speaking of the treaty, very appropriately remarked, "An example has thus been set which if successful in its issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and possibly be the means of restoring to productive industry, the millions of men now engaged in military and naval employments." We may close our remarks, with a quotation from the speech of Count Sclopis at the final sitting of the Arbitration: "We fervently trust that God will inspire all Governments, with the constant and active thought, of maintaining that which civilized nations invariable desire—that which, in the order of moral as well as the material interests of society, is the chief of all blessings—peace."

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—There was a considerable fall of snow in England on the 13th inst. Violent gales have caused much damage in various places. The steamer Charente, of the regular line between Hull and Dunkirk, was lost while *en route* to the latter port, and fourteen persons were drowned. The ship Radnagore, from Quebec, became unmanageable, and was abandoned. Seven persons were washed overboard and perished. A brig, the name of which is unknown, foundered off the Isle of Wight and all on board perished. The bark Stealsmere was wrecked on Rimeridge ledge, but the crew were saved. The ship Franklin, from Hamburg for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, stranded on an island of the Netherlands in the North Sea, and went to pieces. Other marine disasters are reported.

The Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Benjamin Disraeli, died on the 15th inst.

The laborers who emigrated from England to Brazil, to work on farms, have petitioned the British government to assist them in returning home. Letters have been received from them giving accounts of the hardships they have suffered, and warning their friends against coming to that country.

On the 14th, an earnest and excited debate occurred in the French Assembly on the petitions which have been sent in from all parts of France demanding a dissolution of the Assembly and the election of new members. Gambetta spoke in favor of the petitions, and asserted that the desire of the people for a dissolution of the Assembly was universal and invincible. Pasquier followed in a speech violently attacking the Radicals. He declared that the horrors of the rule of the Commune in Paris were the fruits of the application of their principles of government. Minister Dufaure addressed the House in favor of rejecting the petitions. He spoke ironically of Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the present needless agitation. After further debate the Assembly, by a vote of 490 to 201, rejected the petitions.

The *Journal de Paris* gives the following figures for the French army during the coming year: Total effective force 454,170 men, of whom 212,044 are infantry, 60,044 cavalry, 51,308 artillery, 8000 "equipages militaires," 29,170 gensdarmes, and 14,604 miscellaneous.

Heavy rains in the northeastern departments of France, have swollen the streams to an unusual height, and in many places the country is inundated. Part of the city of Lille is flooded and has been abandoned, and many of the factories are closed. Nantes has also suffered severely, all the lower portion of the city being under water, and the adjacent country flooded.

A Madrid dispatch of the 14th says that Zorilla, President of the Cabinet Council, yesterday announced in the Cortes that the subscriptions to the new loan of 250,000,000 pesetas, were three times greater than the sum required. A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for universal and compulsory military service. A decree has been published establishing a municipal organization for the colony of Porto Rico.

A feeble attempt at insurrection was made in Madrid on the 12th, which was speedily suppressed, not however until twenty persons had been killed and wounded.

A dispatch of the 15th, from Rome, says: The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, having under consideration the Religious Corporations' Bill, at their sitting yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that the suppression of the Society of Jesus, including the chief establishment of that order in Rome, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the nation.

General Mitre, Argentine Envoy, has at last brought his negotiations with Brazil to an amicable conclusion. It is settled that Paraguay shall make separate treaties with Uruguay and the Argentine States. The Brazilian and Argentine troops are to evacuate Paraguay three months after the conclusion of the treaties. The treaty already made between Brazil and Paraguay is not disturbed. The allies in the late war against Paraguay are placed on the same footing with regard to indemnification of expenses.

A Paris dispatch says: On the 16th President Thiers appeared before the Committee of Thirty, and explained his position. He said the only remedy for the present difficulties was in the organization of a second chamber. Ministerial responsibility existed already. The executive and ministers were ready to retire if their acts were disapproved. He was willing to accept any other mode of effecting the desired object which the committee might propose, and promised to confer fully with them to that end. The President's words had a conciliatory effect.

It is stated that Bismarck will resign the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet, but will remain Minister of Foreign affairs.

UNITED STATES.—The interments in Philadelphia last week numbered 290, including 83 children under two years. There were 43 deaths of consumption, and 32 inflammation of the lungs. Males 150, females 140.

The nomination of Ward Hunt to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 116 to 55, a bill amending the soldiers' bounty land act so as to give every soldier, musician and officer, who received an honorable discharge, after ninety day's service; and every seaman, marine and officer, their widows and orphans, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The Pacific Railroad has taken unusual precautions to prevent the road being blocked with snow this winter. Over the mountains it has raised the track for 100 miles, from one to seven feet, so that the winds may keep it clear; snow sheds over the track have been built for an aggregate distance of fifteen miles, and the snow fences have been extended to eighty miles. Heavy snow plows, weighing thirty-five tons each, have al[so] been provided.

A bill to amend the Constitution so as to make natu[r]alized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vi[ce] Presidency of the United States, was rejected in t[he] House of Representatives: yeas 84, nays 71, less tha[n] two-thirds in the affirmative.

A delegation from N. York was recently in Washin[g]ton to advocate the construction of a ship canal arou[nd] the Falls of Niagara by the Federal Government. T[he] project they presented to the Committee of Commer[ce] is for a canal, seven miles long, with an average dep[th] of sixteen feet. They calculated that it would cost fro[m] twelve to fifteen millions of dollars, and take ten yea[rs] to complete it.

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotatio[ns] on the 16th inst. *New York.*—American gold, 11[...] U. S. sixes, 1881, 117½; ditto, 5-20, 1868, 116¼; dit[to] 5 per cents, 109⅝. Superfine flour, $5.55 a $6; Sta[te] extra, $6.65 a $7.05; finer brands, $7.25 a $12.[...] No. 3 Chicago spring wheat, $1.48; No. 2 Milwauk[ee] $1.58; red western, $1.80; white Michigan, $1.[...] Western barley, 90 cts. Western yellow, corn, 67½ c[ts.] southern white, 75 cts. Oats, 45 a 50 cts. *Philadelph[ia.]* —Superfine flour, $4.50 a $5.50; extras, $5.75 a $6.[...] finer brands, $7 a $11. Western red wheat, $1.7[...] $1.88; amber, $1.90 a $1.95; white, $1.95 a $2.[...] Iowa spring, $1.57. Old yellow corn, 66 cts.; new [...] cts.; western mixed, 64 a 65 cts. Oats, 45 a 51 c[ts.] Smoked hams, 14½ a 16 cts. Lard, 8¼ a 8½ cts. Clov[er] seed, 9 a 9¼ cts. Sales of about 3,200 beef cattle at [...] 8 cts. per lb. gross for prime; 5½ a 6½ cts. for fair [...] good, and 4 a 5 cts. for common. Show cattle sold [...] 9 a 10 cts. per lb. gross. The supply of sheep was lig[ht] only 8,000, prices from 5 to 10 cts. per lb. gross. H[ogs] sold at $6 a $6.25 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed. Recei[pts] 5,000 head. *Baltimore.*—Family flour, $9.50 a $[...] western superfine, $5.25 a $6.50. Choice white whe[at] $2.10 a $2.15. Southern white corn, 60 a 64 cts.; [...] yellow, 60 a 62 cts. Oats, 47 a 52 cts. *Chicago.*—[No.] 1 spring wheat, $1.22; No. 2 do., $1.14; No. 3 c[...] $1.03. No. 2 mixed corn, 31 cts. No. 2 oats, 24½ [...] *Cincinnati.*—No. 2 winter red wheat, $1.57 a $1.[...] Lard, 7⅛ a 7⅜ cts. *St. Louis.*—No. 2 spring whe[at] $1.18; No. 2 winter red, $1.80. No. 2 mixed corn, [...] cts. No. 2 oats, 26½ cts.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Joseph Armfield, Agent, England, [...] James Boorne, 10s., vol. 45, for John E. Baker, Jos[...] Bottomley, John Bottomley, Samuel Bradburn, Rob[...] Clark, Charles Elcock, Joseph Firth, Susanna Gru[...] Forster Green, William Graham, John Hodgkin, He[...] Horsnaill, Isaac Lloyd, Ann Swithenbank, John Syk[...] and William Wright, 10s. each, vol. 46, also 10s. e[...] for Abraham Green and Jacob Bell Green.

NOTICE.

The Committee appointed by Philadelphia Yea[rly] Meeting to visit the Quarterly, Monthly, and ot[her] meetings comprising it, will convene in the large co[m]mittee-room of Friends' meeting-house on Arch str[eet] on Seventh-day, the 21st of Twelfth month, 1872 [at] ten o'clock, A. M.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Near Frankford, (Twenty-third Ward,) Philadelphi[a].

Physician and Superintendent—JOSHUA H. WOR[TH]INGTON, M. D.

Applications for the Admission of Patients may [be] made to the Superintendent, or to any of the Boar[d of] Managers.

DIED, at Daniel Satterthwaits, Mansfield, N. J., [...] 10th of Eleventh mo. 1872, MARY CRAFT, a belo[ved] member of Mansfield Particular and Upper Springfi[eld] Monthly Meeting, in the 83d year of her age. She [...] of a meek and quiet spirit, and her end was peace.

——, at his residence, Lahaska, Bucks Co., Pa., [...] the 4th of Twelfth mo. 1872, WILLIAM BALDERST[ON,] aged nearly 67 years, a member of Buckingham Mo[nth]ly Meeting of Friends. He was a conspicuous [...] worthy example of integrity and uprightness in [...] daily life, and a useful member of society. And w[hile] we feel our loss, we are consoled with the belief [...] was prepared to render an account of his steward[ship] with joy," being favored to feel "all would be well w[ith] him."

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